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[3174]

FROM JASSY TO THE ARCTIC

WITH THE ALLIED MISSIONS.
THROUGH DESOLATE RUSSIA.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT LATELY IN ROMANIA.]

The five trains in which the Allied Military and Red Cross Missions left Roumania to travel through Russia followed each other at two hours' intervals. Each train was provided with food for a month, and each had two machine-guns with rifles and ammunition for the guard of soldiers. To avoid a crowd, it was arranged that the trains should start from a little station some three miles distant from Jassy; but all the same the platform was packed with Roumanians, there to say good-bye to friends who, for more than a year, had shared all their misfortunes. The Roumania Royal Family came to see the last train off. By it went General Berthelot, Chief of the French Mission, and Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, the senior of the British officers who were leaving.

An 0.1 second-class carriage was provided for the British Mission. Twelve officers and men had to manage it as best they could. It had no heating arrangements—a defect which did not seem very serious at first, for the weather that early March was as mild as April days on the Riviera. But the thought of passing through Siberia and Northern Russia in an unheated carriage was not very pleasant, so the usual inducement was tried, with the result that a stove was placed in the carriage at Ekaterin.

On the engine there was a look-out of armed French soldiers. The danger was that German agents, who would have been delighted to play a trick on us, might try to do some damage to the trains. Such expectations were not unfounded, for the last train, which left late in the evening with the high officers of the two Missions, was derailed a few miles from Jassy. It was found that parts of the line had been removed, presumably by German agents, who were swarming in Roumania in Russian.

At Ungeni, the former frontier station between Roumania and Russia, the trains were met by a Roumanian detachment with a military band. The woe of Bessarabia was now occupied by Roumanian troops, who had driven the Bolsheviks from the country. Bessarabia is one of the richest corn regions of Europe. It had been a part of Roumania and this now in Roumanian hands again. The Russo-Turkish war, 1900-1918, went in favour of Russia and by the Treaty of Bukarest in 1912 Russia gained Bessarabia, that is to say, the Roumanian territory east of the Pruth. A portion of it, the three southern districts, were re-joined to Moldavia by the Paris Treaty of 1856, but the Treaty of Berlin (1878) again gave them back to Russia. Russia held them until last November, when Bessarabia proclaimed itself an independent Republic apart from the rest of Russia. The Bolsheviks having provoked in Bessarabia the same state of affairs as in the rest of Russia, the Provisional Government of the new Republic asked the Roumanian Government to intervene. Seven Roumanian divisions were sent across the Pruth, and cleared the country of Bolsheviks in less than a month. The Roumanian troops remained there, and it was generally believed that the little Republic, too weak and disorganised to remain isolated, would soon join the Roumanian kingdom, with the Dniester as boundary between Roumania and Russia.

At Kishineff, the capital of Bessarabia, we were told to make haste, as the Germans were advancing rapidly in the Ukraine, and were near Razdechnaia, a railway junction through which we had to pass. If we could reach that station before the arrival of the Germans, the danger—from that side at least—would be over. The train left Kishineff to the sounds of the "Marseillaise" and "God save the King" played by the band of a Roumanian battalion, which rendered military honours to the Allies.

A MEETING WITH RED GUARDS. We crossed the Dniester, and arrived at a little station called Razdechnaia. There was an astonishment at the Red Guards who did not know whether to take us as friends or enemies. For two months since Trotsky had declared war on the "Roumanian oligarchy," no train had crossed the bridge until that night. The Bolsheviks were greatly puzzled, but most of them grumbled and demanded the surrender of all our arms. However, the interpreter, a very clever French officer, made a long speech, judging by his very theatrical gesticulations, he was very emphatic. The result was that the Bolsheviks, who had begun by grumbling, broke into shouts of "Long live France and England!" I may add that during the long journey through Russia every time we had difficulties with the Red Guards the procedure was always the same—a long and animated speech by the interpreter, and all was settled. Sometimes we were taken for Germans and were welcomed by the population. For instance, at Kurek some of the French officers went into the town. The population was mostly Jewish, and the officers had to speak German to make themselves understood. At every shop they were told that "the French and English were bad people, while the Germans were good and always appreciated." At many stations where we stopped for hours we were able to talk to people who presumably had not been in the Army, and discovered that for them English, French, or German were all the same—all were "burzhui" (bourgeois). Had the interpreter asked them to cheer Germany or Austria, I am quite certain that they would have done so.

The train arrived next at the much dreaded station of Ekaterin. There was no sign of German and Austrian troops, and after a half of four hours we were able to continue our journey to Odessa. We skirted that town, as we arrived on a looking day. The crew of the cruiser "Sinope," having heard of the German advance towards Odessa, had come ashore and had started looting and robbing. We were told that they had collected 38 million rubles from different

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

"DAMNATION" BANNED.

Convocation of Canterbury, meeting at Church House, Westminster, has been exercised over "damnation"—not the subject, the word, which figures with painful frequency in translations of the Gospels and in the English Prayer Book. Old as is its authority, there are people, clerical and lay, who object to the use. It is its appearance in the Prayer Book that has made the subject a living issue. Lower House of Convocation has offered proposals for revision of the Prayer Book, and the Dean of Christchurch informed his clerical colleagues, recently, that "they had been searching for a substitute in various places."

Both Houses were at one that "damnation" should go. The Lower House suggested "condemnation," a more biblical, not less sensitive, proposed instead to have "judgment." Before Convocation separated yesterday both Houses had agreed to "judgment," and that word is to take the place of the offender in many phrases in the revised Prayer Book. All Biblical scholars realise, of course, the objection to "damnation" in Holy Writ—or rather, the English translation of it is not new. The word appears in the authorised version of the New Testament. But when the Revised Version was taken in hand, there was substituted for it in some passages "condemnation" and in others "judgment," and thus it now reads—the two words from which the Houses of Convocation have made their choice.

Let the debater's words be good, virile English, and, though a bit banal from the Prayer Book, it has a lasting place in the language. With what other synonym, for instance, could one fill out the phrase, that "Macaulay's critical severity almost actualises the ideal of critical damnation?"

Shakespeare, too, in "Macbeth" has hallowed its use.—
Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plume like angels, trumpet-tongued,
against

THE NEW GERMAN LONG-RANGE GUN.

LIFE OF 200 TO 300 ROUNDS.

A correspondent at Headquarters says:—I am able to send you some details, which may be interesting, of the long-range guns which are shelling Paris. As long ago as last December we had information from prisoners that the Germans had guns of unusually long range about ready, and other information followed. In January there were said to be at least four, and perhaps seven, of these guns in existence.

They were said to be of 33cm., and fired down to 21cm., that is to say, from 15in. to 31in. They were according to one informant 7ft. long, and in the trials had carried 75 lb. shells, and were expected to carry 100 or 82 lb. shells.

More remarkable than the gun was the shell, which was 50in. in length and prolonged into a bottle-neck at the front with two copper driving bands and rifling extending in advance of these, the weight of the shell being about 350lb. We had more details, and, collating them with the knowledge obtained from fragments of shells picked up in Paris, they are shown to have been largely accurate.

The gun is probably about the same length and size, and the chief secret of the great length of range obtained is in the shell itself—in its shape, and in the position of the centre of gravity in it. Conjecturally, the projectile may be divided into two parts, the shell proper, which is probably not more than 2ft. long, and a false cap, giving a very elongated shape, which may be 3ft. The two copper driving bands are 1in. wide, and in front of these is a steel or iron band of 3in. or more over which the rifling extends, which would give the shell great stability in the air. Correcting from the latest data, the information of prisoners, the gun's length would probably be about 104 calibres, which is getting on for twice the length of any gun of the same calibre we make.

The muzzle velocity is calculated to be something like 4,500 to 5,000 feet per second, and it is conjectured that it is fired at an elevation perhaps as high as 55 degrees, by which the lesser resistance of the thinner air at a great altitude would help the flight. It is calculated that such a gun could fire from 200 to 300 rounds without material loss of accuracy.

quarters of the town, on the excuse that it was much better for them to have the money than to leave it to the Germans.

Owing to the rapid Austro-German advance in the Ukraine the train did not take the main line to Moscow, but took a longer and safer route—from Odessa to Kolozka-Nikolajeff-Ekaterinoslav-Lozovaya-Khar'kov-Kursk-Tula-Moscow. There orders were to be received directing the commanding officer of the train either to Vladivostok or to Kola.

Our journey from Odessa was monotonous and free from any serious incidents. The immense flat country through which we passed seemed totally deserted. In the very rare stations crowds of peasants and Red Guards gazed at us with curiosity, but without hostility. Nobody seemed to work in the fields, although the weather was splendid. I was told by a Russian, who understood the situation well, that not 10 per cent. of the soil had been ploughed this year. I could not help smiling at the thought of the disappointment of the Germans, who hoped to feed their hungry population from starving Roumania and deserted Russia. At Kolozka we met the train of Colonel Muraviev, a former Petrograd police superintendent, now commander of the Maximilian forces against the Austro-Germans. He was extremely kind, and gave us a safe conduct, which much facilitated our journey through Russia.

THE BUDGET.

INCREASED TAXATION.
PENNY POST ABOLISHED.

In his Budget speech of two hours' duration the Chancellor of the Exchequer dealt with his gigantic figures so copiously and confidently that it almost seemed as if the burden of taxation and the National Debt had lost its grossness, because it had reached such inconceivable magnitude.

It was, of course, for the details of the new taxation that members waited with the utmost eagerness.

The national balance-sheet is as follows:—

	1917-18.
Actual revenue	£ 707,235,000.
Actual expenditure	2,698,321,000.

Estimated revenue, £ 842,050,000.
Estimated expenditure, 2,872,197,000.
It will be seen that the Chancellor is budgeting for large increases both of revenue and of expenditure—the expenditure on the war being nearly £7,000,000 a day—and big increases of taxation are obviously inevitable. He hopes, indeed, to raise thereby an additional sum of no less than \$114,000,000.

NEW TAXES.

Increased postage rates:
Letters home and abroad, 1d. stamp.
10s. to 40s. 1d. stamp.
Inland Postcards, 1d. stamp.
Estimated yield: This year £3,400,000.
Full year 4,000,000.
Stamps on cheques and bills of exchange, 2d. stamp.
Estimated yield: This year £750,000.
Full year 1,000,000.

Income tax:
Standard rate increased from 5s. to 6s. in the £.

No change on incomes up to £500.
Children's allowances of £25 extended to incomes not exceeding £800.
Allowance of £25 for wives and dependent relatives on incomes up to £800.

Revision of the differential rates applicable to unearned income up to £2,000 and to earned income, where total income is not more than £2,500, as in following table:—

		Existing Rates.		Proposed Rates.	
Rate on "earned" income, where total earned and unearned income—					
Exceeds	Does not exceed	in the £		in the	
	£500	s	d	s	d
		2	3	2	3
£500	1,000	2	6	3	0
1,000	1,500	3	0	3	9
1,500	2,000	3	8	4	6
2,000	2,500	4	4	5	3
2,500		5	0	6	0

Rate on "unearned" income, where total earned and unearned income—

Exceeds	Does not exceed	in the £	in the £
£500	£500	3 s	3 s
1,000	1,000	4 s	4 s
1,500	1,500	5 s	5 s
2,000	2,000	6 s	6 s

Estimated yield: This year £11,250,000.
Full year 14,400,000.

Super-tax:
Limit of super-tax exemption reduced from £3,000 to £2,500.
Maximum rate of tax increased from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

Estimated yield: This year £2,200,000.
Full year 14,150,000.

[An income of £3,000 will now pay combined income and super-tax rate of 6s. 3d. in the £; one of £5,000 will pay 7s. 3d.; one of £10,000 will pay 8s. 3d.; and one of £20,000 will pay 9s. 3d.]

Farmers' income-tax:
Instead of being assessed for income-tax on the amount of their rental value, farmers will now be assessed on twice that value.

Farmers, who prefer it, can be charged income-tax on their actual profits under the ordinary schedule.

Estimated yield: This year £2,500,000.
Full year 5,500,000.

Spirit Duty:
To be raised from 14s. 9d. a gallon to 30s., an increase of 15s. 3d.

Retail prices fixed by the Food Controller.

Estimated yield: This year £10,500,000.
Full year 11,150,000.

Beer Duty:
Duty per barrel to be raised from 25s. to 50s.

Prices fixed by Food Controller.

Estimated yield: This year £9,700,000.
Full year 15,700,000.

Tobacco:
Duty raised from 6s. 5d. to 8s. 2d. per lb.

This will mean an increase to the consumer of 2d. in the oz.

Estimated yield: This year £7,500,000.
Full year 8,000,000.

Malt-duties:
Duty raised so that the price will be increased from 2d. to 1d. per box.

Estimated yield: £800,000.

Sugar:
Duty to be doubled per cwt. from 11s. 8d. to 23s. 4d.

This will mean an increase to the consumer from 5d. to 7d. per lb.

Estimated yield: This year £12,400,000.
Full year 13,200,000.

Luxury tax:
An excise duty of 2d. in the 1s. ad valorem.

Schedules of the tax to be drawn up by a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Estimated yield not precisely specified, but "a very considerable sum" is looked for.

As to one and all of these heavy increases the Chancellor of the Exchequer urged the same plea—necessity. "The money had to be found, and he knew no better or fairer ways to find it. Only one or two members raised their voice in dissent when it was announced that the excess profits tax was not to be increased—last year it actually produced 20 millions more than the estimate, and it is expected this year to bring in a total of 300 millions—but the law is to be amended so as to stop certain leakages."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

OUR MAGNIFICENT GUARDS

There is a magnificent tale of fighting by a party of the Grenadier Guards, near L'Epine, commanded by a particularly gallant officer, who has already won the Military Cross and Bar (says *The Times* Special Correspondent at Headquarters on May 1st). They had fought practically without stopping day and night against ever-renewed troops for a day and a half, and the party was reduced to 18 men. Again the enemy came on, and the gallant 18 went out with the bayonet and threw them back. Fourteen of the 18 survived, and as once more the Germans pushed forward, these 14 were last seen flinging themselves again with the bayonet against the advancing line, and one man only seems to have got home, getting back to the troops which had now come up in support, after lying in a ditch till midnight.

Certain Coldstream Guards also fought when absolutely surrounded. Reduced to not much more than a handful of men, they fell back fighting, always taking advantage of every possible position, until hardly any won through and got away. One private of the Coldstream Guards, single-handed in a post, is said to have kept the enemy checked for 30 minutes, till he himself was killed by a bomb. The Germans must certainly have got through before the arrival of reinforcements, if some Irish Guards had not extended their flank on one side and held on with a pitifully thin line until the enemy was through and round them on all sides, and still continued fighting until the situation was safe behind. Much of the fighting was hand to hand, with the bayonet, and when the positions were finally made firm there were only one non-commissioned officer and six men left.

Closely to the Guards, and earning the admiration of the Guards themselves, were some Yorkshire Light Infantry, a Pioneer Battalion, who held part of the line most determinedly, as well as the best fighting battalion could have done. The whole performance, indeed, seems to have been the most gallant possible. Our losses, as indicated, were severe, but there is no manner of question that the enemy's were infinitely heavier, and as an exhibition of stubborn, bull-dog fighting, it was magnificent.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

In their demands for indemnities, the German Jingoists are making clear some very unpleasant financial facts for the people to consider. The war has added 15,000,000,000 to the peace expenditure. This total, it is pointed out, will absorb 60 per cent. of the whole national income. Capitalised at 5 per cent., it would amount to 300,000,000,000, or more than the entire national wealth of Germany before the war, a burden which would paralyse production and all enterprise.

as where payment of duty has been avoided through businesses being wound up or changing hands.

The luxury tax, apparently, is to be collected by a stamp on the sale of each article over the counter, and Mr. Bonar Law suggested that the Select Committee might co-opt traders to serve with them in framing the requisite regulations. "In France, where a similar tax came into operation on April 1st, the Government hope to derive a revenue of \$24,000,000 sterling. Here no estimate of the proceeds is made in the Budget of the year, but the receipts will be treated as an acceptable extra."

NATIONAL DEBT FIGURES.

A lengthy passage in the Chancellor's speech was devoted to a consideration of the true proportions of the National Debt, which is of vital importance because our unflinching British standard is to raise sufficient revenue each year to meet all normal expenditure and the Debt charge without recourse to borrowing. On March 31st, 1919, the National Debt will be £7,980,000,000, including the debts due to us from the Allies and the Dominions. The debts of the Allies stand at £1,632,000,000, and, in view of obvious facts in Russia and elsewhere, Mr. Bonar Law proposed to write this sum down to half. Deducting also debts due by the Dominions and India, the Chancellor brought down the real National Debt to £2,856,000,000, the interest on which at 5 per cent. will be £389,000,000. To this must be added:—

Normal pre-war expenditure, £173,000,000.
Additional expenditure on pensions, education, etc., 97,000,000.

Normal expenditure £270,000,000.
Interest on debt 389,000,000.

Yearly expenditure to be met £659,000,000. Consequently, as on existing taxation alone, exclusive of excess profits, the Chancellor's advisers estimated a revenue of 540 millions, he had a deficit to meet of 119 millions.

These rather gloomy figures of the National Debt were lightened somewhat by the Chancellor's estimate of certain very valuable assets of the nation, which he declared would be worth £672,000,000 by the end of the financial year, and the House was also cheered by the comparison drawn between Germany's financial position and our own, which was all to the advantage of ourselves, for the German tax receipts show a deficit for the year compared with the expenditure of 385 millions, even if they succeed in raising the additional permanent capital revenue of 120 millions, which they have declared their intention of imposing. "If that were our position," said Mr. Bonar Law, "I should certainly think that bankruptcy was not far from the British Government."

In the opening of his speech Mr. Bonar Law made handsome acknowledgment of the financial assistance of the United States to the Allied cause, which the past year had reached the total of 900 millions. Yet our own advances to the Allies were nearly as high during the same period as in the previous year—500 millions instead of 500.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—C. DIVISION.

INDIAN SCHOOL (OLD BOYS) v.
CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

Played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Indian School by 51 games to 48. Scores:—

U. M. Omar and S. A. Ismail, jr., lost to McPherson and Moosdeen, 6-6; beat Mohler and Ropes, 8-3; lost to Lo Ching and Lin Yao Hui, 4-7.

Abbas and S. D. Ismail beat McPherson and Moosdeen, 6-5; lost to Mohler and Ropes, 5-0; lost to Lo Ching and Lin Yao Hui, 5-8.

S. H. Ismail and S. A. Ismail, jr., beat McPherson and Moosdeen, 6-5; beat Mohler and Ropes, 6-5; beat Lo Ching and Lin Yao Hui, 6-5.

INDIAN SCHOOL (OLD BOYS) v.
CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

This match was played on the C.R.C. ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Indian School by 52 games to 47. Scores:—

U. M. Omar and S. A. Ismail, jr., beat M. P. Lo and Wong, 8-3; beat C. F. Lee and Wei, 6-5; lost to Ng Tatting and Lok, 5-0.

Abbas and S. D. Ismail beat M. P. Lo and Wong, 6-5; beat C. F. Lee and Wei, 6-5; lost to Ng Tatting and Lok, 4-7.

S. H. Ismail and S. A. Ismail, sr., beat M. P. Lo and Wong, 6-5; lost to C. F. Lee and Wei, 3-8; beat Ng Tatting and Lok, 8-3.

MR. CHURCHILL'S
CONFIDENCE.

The Executive of the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics Society, on St. George's Day, passed a resolution of appreciation of the work of the fighting forces in defending the Empire, and exhorting all workers at home to help the soldiers in the trenches not by sympathy only but by co-operating with the Munitions, Admiralty, and Military Authorities to increase munitions of war and swell the fighting forces.

Mr. Churchill, in acknowledging the resolution, says: "Although the crisis is grave, and will continue so for many weeks, I have profound confidence that we shall not be beaten down, and that right and freedom will not be beaten down. The Germans are fighting for the right to rule. We are fighting for the right to live. There is a great difference between these two. In this present battle they are attempting to destroy armies nearly as numerous as their own, and quite as well armed. We are seeking only to maintain ourselves against them. That, also, is a very different thing. I do not believe that their resources are sufficient for their ambitious programme. Although the military progress, who have got the German people in their grip, have declared themselves ready to squander the blood of a million and a half, in order to secure complete domination in Europe, the French and British Armies will not be overcome. They will maintain a firm front throughout the summer, using their deadly weapons upon the German masses and husbanding their own strength. Meanwhile our kith and kin from the United States are coming to our aid as fast as the ships can steam. Our Navy is coping with the submarines, and our airmen are mastering in view. If we hold we shall win. If we win, the cruel system which has let loose these horrors on the world will perish and the expectations of those who are its dupes or its slaves. Then, and then only, will there be a lasting peace."

ST. GEORGE'S DAY—YPRES
1915.

To all the gap, to bear the brunt
With bayonet and with spade,
Four hundred to a four-mile front
Unbacked and undismayed.
What men are these, of what great race,
From what old shire or town,
That run with such good will to face
Death on a Flemish down?

Let bel! They bind a broken line
As men die, so die they.
Land of the free! their life was thine,
It is St. George's Day!

Yet say whose ardour bids them stand
At bay by yonder bank,
Where a boy's voice and a boy's hand
Close up those all-shattering ranks.
Who under those all-shattering skies
Plays out his captain's part
With the last darkness in his eyes
And Domum in his heart?

Let be, let be! In yonder line
All names are burned away.
Land of his love! the fame he shines,
It is St. George's Day!

HENRY NEWBOLT.

The feeling of the German people regarding the Western offensive is revealed in a mass of captured correspondence which fell into British hands in a curious way recently. A mail van bringing the unopened post to the troops in the front line came into our lines of its own accord. The driver was killed by a shell, and the horses wandered on in the darkness until they passed the British advanced line. All the letters and postcards they carried are couched in a deeply pessimistic tone. They refer to the universal stoppage of letters, and of the parcel post. The majority of the letters were written during the last week in April.

NAVY MAN AND MERCHANT-
MAN.

BONDS FORGED BY WAR.

Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, on May 7th attended the annual meeting of the Mercantile Marine Association held in the Town Hall, Liverpool.

Admiral Sir David Beatty wrote: "Please convey the greeting of officers and men of the Grand Fleet to our brother sailors in the mercantile marine, and express our admiration of their gallantry and devotion to duty which is alike an inspiration to the nation and to us. No finer record can be found in the annals of warfare against an inhuman and unscrupulous foe. The importance of the part which is being played by them in the great war cannot be over-estimated."

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss said the enemy made a great mistake when he began his ruthless submarine warfare. He thought, and indeed said, that he was going to end the war by sinking our ships to such an extent that our merchant vessels would be driven from the seas. But the German little knew the English character. The speaker paid a high tribute to the Royal Naval Reserve, but there were other men, though not wearing uniform, fighting in the King's ships, gladly going on with their duty undisturbed by a piracy which was not warfare. Such were the men whom he had under his own command, whom any officer was proud to lead, and whom nothing could stop.

"The association between the two services has been so close during this war, whatever that association might have been before," Sir Rosslyn continued, "that it seems to me almost incredible it can ever be broken asunder. It should be remembered that the association at the present moment is one of sympathy, and is only moral. There is no binding association between the two services. It is too much to hope that in the future there may be something more tangible which will bind them together, something which will perhaps spread in our mercantile marine a little of that organization and kindly British discipline for which every man is better and nobody is worse! (Cheers.) Surely if we get that the mercantile marine will benefit. What a bond it will be. It means the forging of a link in a chain binding the Empire together, a chain which I believe nothing will break. Nothing has broken it now, but with that closer association in the future of which I speak we can really stand at bay and snap our fingers at any foe who may attack us." (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Sir Rosslyn assured his audience that if something more practical could be effected in the way of association between the two services, it would have the sympathy of Whitehall. However platonic that sympathy might have been hitherto, the flame of it had been increased tenfold since the war was begun. If they could get that link-forged the victory would come, and could not help coming. With a bond well established between the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine we should have accomplished something which would enable us hereafter to slave off all the attacks of our enemies and hand down the Empire to our successors unscathed and unbroken. (Cheers.)

4,278 RIVETS IN A DAY.
LONDON MAN'S RECORD.

Recently a Baltimore riveter drove 2,720 rivets in a nine-hour day. He was promptly honoured by newspaper paragraphs stating that he had "shattered the world's record," and was described as "the world's champion riveter." Not for long, however, has he enjoyed the right to this title. It was wrested from him on May 7th by a London man, R. Farrant, who, at the engineering works of Messrs. Fraser & Fraser, Ltd., Bromley-by-Bow, achieved the remarkable feat of driving 4,278 rivets in nine working hours. When the performance of the American workman was chronicled it gave rise to a feeling of friendly rivalry among the employees of this firm, and they made known to the management their desire to establish a new record. Naturally they were given all the necessary facilities, and the squad which essayed the task began operations with the best wishes of their fellow workers whilst the heads of the firm also displayed keen interest. The work was done on tanks, for use in the manufacture of margarine, and from 6.30 a.m. till five p.m., with intervals for meals amounting to an hour and a half. Farrant drove home rivets, well and truly, at an average rate of one in about 7½ seconds. He wielded throughout the day a pneumatic riveting tool weighing 23½ lb., and stood the great physical strain remarkably well so well that at five o'clock he remarked quite cheerfully to a representative of *The Daily Telegraph*: "I could have gone on a bit longer yet."

Three heater boys were running to him all day with red-hot rivets, and two men known as "holders up" assisted in securing the rivets. But the pneumatic hammer, striking 60,000 blows per hour, and jarring the body incessantly, was in Farrant's hands all the time. The American record was beaten as early as 12.23, and when five o'clock came with the squad still working at top speed the other employees gave them a hearty ovation. They also received the congratulations of members of the firm. To drive from 1,000 to 1,200 rivets is considered a good day's work under ordinary conditions, and even allowing for the fact that everything possible was done to enable the squad to save time, the achievement was a highly creditable one. Representatives of the Ministry of Labour, the Admiralty, the Warship Production Department, and the American Embassy, and also the Mayor of Poplar, were amongst those who witnessed the work in the course of the day.

IRELAND!

COULD NOT A BUSINESS BARGAIN
BE MADE?

[BY CIVILIAN.]

Viscount French is to be Viceroy of Ireland. The appointment is one which emphasises the importance attached by the British Government to the attempt now being made to solve a problem which has puzzled statesmen of all parties for many decades.

When in 1880 Lord Beaconsfield was putting away his papers preparatory to leaving Downing-street for the last time, a supporter called on him and spoke of the difficulties in Asia and Africa which were marching upon the new Government. The Prime Minister listened gloomily and then said suddenly:—"Ireland!" That word seems to be imposed on us at every crisis in our national history.

Elizabeth facing Spain, William III. confronting Louis XIV., Pitt with revolutionary France on his front and the gigantic Irish conspiracy of '93 on his flank—all alike found the foreign foe comforted by an internal menace. So it is with us to-day. The riddle of the Celtic sphinx still remains unsolved, and the wisdom of the ages seems bankrupt. It is nearly fifty years since Mr. Gladstone disestablished the Irish Church, and Act has followed Act, and Lord Salisbury's twenty years of resolute government and remedial legislation seemed in 1906 nearly to have accomplished its purpose. Yet the British Empire is no sooner strained to its utmost than the sore place begins to ache again. What are we to do? And the answer comes in a confused medley of voices.

One may at least begin with certain bedrock facts—That Englishmen have been wrong in the past; that Irishmen, too, have been wrong; and, finally, that the two races are in many respects alien to each other. Yet geography and history have so linked them together that if they cannot arrive at some *modus vivendi*, which simply means "live and let live," each will torture the other.

LET BYGONES GO.
If the Irishman, as the old song suggests, is to be always priding himself on the fact that he does not fear to speak of his race, and the Englishman is chiefly concerned to "save his face" by justifying all his past policies towards Ireland, no settlement of an ancient feud is possible, and Ireland will suffer most from this, because she is the weaker party. If, on the other hand, both parties agree to wipe out memories even so recent as those of the War Office recruiting muddle, the failure of Mr. Asquith to settle when Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson to agreement, and the crimes of the Dublin rebellion, there is still hope. That hope might become a certainty if we can realise that the Irish character is at once alien to us in one aspect, and yet so practical as to be akin to us in another.

There are two men in every Irishman: One is disorderly, idle, childish, and filled with the vision of high romance. Of him Mr. Chesterton has written:—

"Whether in tent or saddle,
Whether with frown or smile,
Whether at feast or fight was he—
He heard the noise of a nameless sea
Round an undiscovered island."

He has given us at once the Irishman depicted by Charles Lever, and the man who has fought for every country in Europe, some as roistering mercenaries, some in the spirit of Major Redmond, one little distinguishable from that of the saints. This man may despise England as a nation of sober shopkeepers devoid alike of fun and of idealism.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE.
The other Irishman is given us by Bernard Shaw, and is equally true to type. He puts a merciless practicality to the verge of cynicism. Such is Larry Doyle in "John Bull's Other Island," who sees the Englishman as a sentimental humbug, and while admiring him for the hyperbolic which covers his business skill, despises him for his sentimentality.

The practical Irishman is to be found as much in the Sinn Féin ranks as among the Nationalists, and it is to him we must look for the answer to the question:—What is to be done? He must be asked coldly whether he really expects to get everything, for nothing—to secure at once independence and the protection of the British Fleet and Army, Ireland a nation paid for out of Imperial funds. His reply would be, "I expect it in so far as I think you are a fool. If you are a sane man, I don't. If it is cold business, what do you offer as the price of peace?" Nine Englishmen out of ten are agreed on the terms they would be—

1.—Military protection to a people too small to protect itself, in return for full military control by the Imperial Parliament.
2.—The continuance of what is in effect a large annual subsidy to Ireland which as a nation would not be solvent, and in return Imperial control of the safeguards of life and property—the police and the judiciary.
3.—Home Rule subject to special protection for the Protestant minority. The status of the Irish Parliament to be that of a strong provincial legislature in a federal system.

Less than these terms would not serve their purpose; more than these we can never grant. OCT 17 SETTLED.

I believe that the practical Irishman would take this offer once he was persuaded that of necessity he could get nothing better. He has simply to realise that we cannot pay millions to a society which may lapse into anarchy or bankruptcy, or give one of the British Isles power to lose its own freedom and so destroy ours. He would be free to administer his own country in so far as he damages no other. What more can the most ardent apostle of freedom desire? Then the romantic Irishman can have full play. The Dublin Parliament can have the largest mace which ever ornamented a table. The forms and ceremonies of the most august of senates can dignify his House of Assembly, and its dignity be echoed to Gaelic praises of Grattan. (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

WHY GERMANY MUST BE A
MEMBER.

[BY SIDNEY DARK.]

The British people entered the war, inspired by a great moral purpose. The nation was united in its determination to fight, because it was convinced that the whole fabric of personal and national freedom was menaced. It was to a noble, unselfish crusade that Lord Kitchener called the country's young and vigorous manhood. The nation believed that the war was, in Sir William Robertson Nicoll's phrase, "a struggle between Corsica and Calvary."

It was inevitable that, in nearly four years, the high purpose should have been obscured by easy rhetoric and by the immediate, wearing, and insistent business of beating the enemy. Yet, at this crucial crisis of what must be the war's last phase, it is of immense importance to realise that the original intention and the original goal remain.

President Wilson reaffirmed the dignity and nobility of the Allied cause when he asserted that we are fighting to constitute a League of Nations. The idea has been misunderstood. It is unfortunate that M. Clemenceau and certain British statesmen have definitely declared against it. While Mr. Lloyd George's support has been lukewarm, the consequence has been that an idea, which Mr. Wilson specifically said could only become an actuality after victory, has been accepted as a catchword by the pacifists who desire that the war shall end without victory.

Let us first consider the alternative. If the international conference which must meet however the war concludes, does not succeed in establishing a League of Nations, then there will still be in existence two Leagues of Nations, one arrogant and victorious, the other broken and revengeful, one revolving round Germany, the other revolving round Great Britain.

For a generation statesmen will intrigue to attract members of one league to the other. Enormous sums will be spent on instruments of war. Prosperity will be sacrificed to economic struggles. Finally, there will be another great war with mightier guns, more deadly explosives, worse poison gas, tens of thousands of aeroplanes. Cities will be wiped out. Armies will be exterminated. Civil populations will be decimated. European civilisation will be actually destroyed.

This is not picturesque prophesy. It is a sober statement of what is certain to occur. Dare we contemplate this result of a war which, three and a half years ago, we all declared was a war to end war for ever?

PREVENT AND PUNISH.
What is the League of Nations which is suggested as a means of averting this ultimate ruin? It is a proposal to bring the relations between nations into the realm of law, to subject the actions of nations to the restrictions that have been applied to the actions of individuals in every civilised community. It supposes first agreement and then some organised force to prevent and punish international crime.

The institution of this force will be a delicate and difficult task. It will take time, but, if essential agreement is secured, it will follow as a logical consequence. There was no law in England centuries before the institution of the metropolitan police. Parliament existed long before Scotland-yard was drafted of Scotland-yard is necessary to Parliament, but without Parliament there could have been no Scotland-yard.

Every city, every village, every individual in a nation is subject to the laws of that nation. Similarly, a League of Nations must include all nations. If the league is to exist, Germany must be in it. That is a hard fact which the pacifists use as an argument on their side. On the contrary, it is the strongest possible argument against pacifism. Germany must be in the league, but militarist Germany cannot be in it. Christianity offers salvation to Bill Sikes. It invites him to join the communion of saints. Before, however, Bill Sikes can be saved and admitted to brotherhood he must restore his swag and surrender his Jenny.

So with Germany. She has robbed and killed and despoiled. She must be compelled to make reparation for her wrongdoing and to give assurances for future good behaviour. President Wilson realises that this entails the disappearance of the Junkers and the Hohenzollerns. It is excessively improbable that the German people will throw over the militarist unless the German armies are soundly beaten in the field. It follows, therefore, that Germany must be defeated before the League of Nations is possible. Peace by negotiation now would leave militarism with its prestige largely unimpaired. Militarism must go or law can never be established.

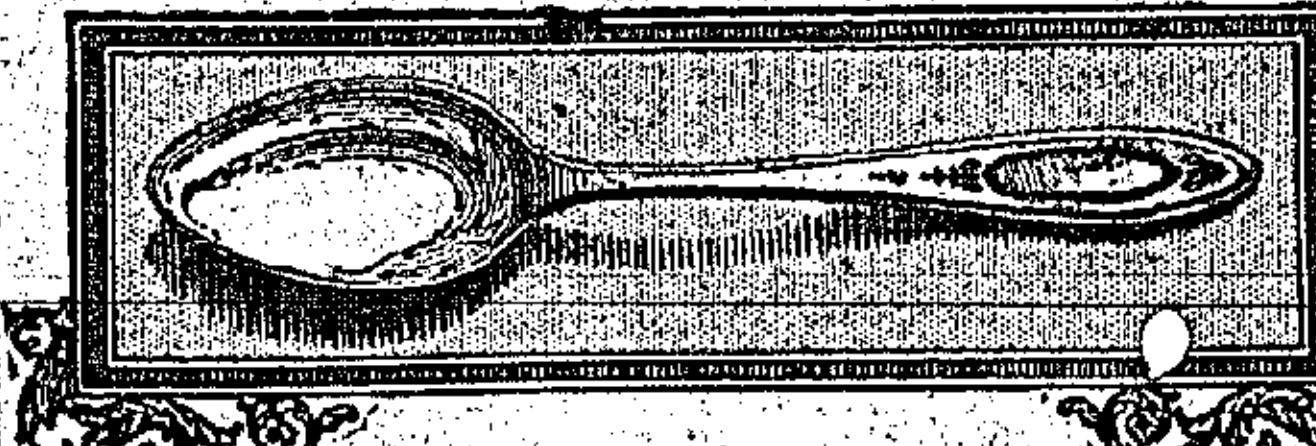
This is either the war for law or it is a war for nothing worth having. If it is a war for law, it is an unselfish war, because law spells sacrifice and continual restraint on the part of the law-abiding. Do not let us deceive ourselves on this point! The League of Nations will require from Great Britain and from all its other members concessions and sacrifices which will be unpleasant and which will only be tolerable as the price for the construction of a new world of permanent peace and goodwill.

The speeches of Irish leaders can minister to the temperance of their chosen people while the stupid Saxons pay some much-needed attention to his own affairs. Let the Government, then, get on with the Home Rule Bill in order that we may get on with the war and with measures for securing from Ireland a just contribution in men to the common sacrifice of the Empire. Ireland has played the brilliant and naughty child, "kicking her nurse's shin" because she cannot have the moon long enough. These are grave days and we are a serious nation. We can make allowances for the romantic temperament. We offer the Irish fair terms, but we will not tolerate dishonesty nor a selfishness which is akin to treason.

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WE think this is one of the most exquisite designs in silverware we ever had the pleasure of showing our customers. Inspired by those great architects and decorators, the ADAM Brothers, the Community ADAM is distinguished by a charming purity most satisfying to live with. We should like you to see it, even if you are not planning to buy new silverware now. In chests containing complete table outfits, or in separate pieces. *See us at the show.* At your service for 50 years.

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(319)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in the SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$500,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, until 11.30 a.m. on the 2nd July, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 4th July, 1918.

Persons tendering to state The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.**

F. J. THURSBY-FELHAM, Lt.-Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1918. [2200]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned **FRANK SMYTH** and **JOHN SOMERVILLE DOBIE**, carrying on business as charbrokers at No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, under the style or firm of "VERNON & SMYTH," has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 30th June, 1918.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.

F. SMYTH,
J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE. [2195]

NOTICE

AS from the 1st day of July, 1918, I shall continue to carry on the business of a Sharebroker at No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, under the style of "VERNON & SMYTH."

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.

F. SMYTH. [2198]

NOTICE

AS from the 1st day of July, 1918, I have established myself in business as a Share and General Broker under the firm name of **J. S. DOBIE & Co.**

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.

J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE. [2197]

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 8th day of July, 1918, at 8 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Happy Valley, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 70 years, with the option of renewal at a **CROWN RENT** to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 70 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rent	Open Price
1	On Ridge Path at Happy Valley	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	(about) 175	2,432.00

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the **MEETING** of the **LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS** for the Session, 1917.

Revised by THE MEMBERS

PRICE

DAILY PRESS - OFFICE

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 3rd July, 1918, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1918.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 24th June to 3rd July, 1918, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 24th June, 1918. [2170]

WANTED.

YOUNG OFFICE ASSISTANT, TYPIST preferred.

Apply in own writing with copy of references to—

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd., Kowloon. [2130]

FOR SALE.

ONE 70 H.P. HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR. Run about 1,000 miles. Apply to—

Box No. 2171, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2171]

FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of **WOLFGRAM ORE** for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to—

Pook Yee, 77, Des Voeux Road West, Hongkong, or Pook Wo Cheong, Tobacco Firm, the Wai Lan Bridge, Canton, For particulars.

THE TUNG NAM MINING CO., Hongkong. [2158]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Chinaman desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the **CENTRAL POLICE STATION** between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the **REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.**

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULONNIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

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DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application. [2528]

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TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply to—

ABBOTTON V. APCAR & CO., Des Voeux Road Central. [2109]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

No. 37, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

NO. 7 STEWART TERRACE, No. 33, THE PEAK, 4 ROOMED FLAT, No. 66, THE PEAK, "STANTON LODGE," Mount Parrish, Kennedy Road level. Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2088]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [2090]

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Cures sore and blistered toes.

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[19]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 2ND JULY, 1918.

M. KERENSKY'S APPEAL.

The British Labour Conference will be memorable by reason of the presence of M. KERENSKY, who was reported some time ago to have been killed by his political enemies. The object of the ex-Premier of Russia in attending the Conference was to tell the delegates, and, through them, the whole world, something of the forlorn plight of his native land and to ask for the sympathy and support of the Allies. No man is better qualified to perform that task than he whose courageous efforts to restore order after the revolution and keep the country loyal to its engagements were watched with hope and admiration by the Allies. It was not long after the abolition of the old regime that M. KERENSKY was called upon to accept the portfolio of War Minister, when the Coalition Ministry was formed in order to placate the Socialists. Already discipline in the Army was so lax as to give rise to a state of "virtual armistice" on some sections of the Front, and M. KERENSKY did good service by visiting the troops and impressing upon them the dangers of disunion. Some notable successes in the field followed, but, unfortunately, they were short-lived, owing to the Army relapsing again into a state of demoralisation. This time with M. KERENSKY at its head. But though invested with unlimited power, the new Government strove in vain to check the spread of anarchy, the solemn appeals made by M. KERENSKY, and General KORNILOFF to the delegates at the great Moscow Conference falling on deaf ears. Meanwhile, the enemy pressed their advantage, and the internal situation was further complicated by the movement engineered by General KORNILOFF to overthrow the Government. M. KERENSKY acted on that occasion with

great decision, placing himself temporarily at the head of the Army. KORNILOFF was arrested, and a Republic was proclaimed with a Council of Five to govern, headed by M. KERENSKY. The Administration, however, was overthrown by a surprising coup d'etat last November, when the Maximalists, under M. LENIN, seized the reins of power. It was reported that the Ministers were arrested, but later it became known that, at least, M. KERENSKY had escaped. An armistice was promptly arranged with the enemy, and, in the end, the people of Russia, found, to their sorrow, that, having dissipated their means of defence, they were entirely at the mercy of a tyrannical and unscrupulous foe. The Russian delegates, realising their impotence, signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk without even going through the formality of reading it. Since that time Russia has been dismembered by the enemy, and the Allies, though eager to render her aid, have been compelled, in the words of M. KERENSKY, "to remain grim spectators of the tragedy" until the oppressed people should give a clear sign that they would welcome, and not resent, intervention on their behalf. M. KERENSKY says: "I bear witness that the Russian people will never recognise the Treaty of Brest, which hurled Russia into the abyss of annihilation." It was never supposed that they would, having regard to its nature and the circumstances under which it was concluded. Nor have the

Allies ever disguised their intention of insisting, when victory shall have crowned their arms, upon justice being done to all those peoples who are temporarily under the domination of the Central Powers. They realise perfectly well that "the interests of the Allied countries are inextricably interwoven" and that they cannot afford, even if they desired, to be indifferent "to the fate of Russia." They know that Bolshevism is responsible for the present unhappy state of the country, and that its rule is oppressive, but, unless and until the people show a disposition to free themselves from its thrall, the Allies would not be justified in interfering in the internal affairs of the State. What guarantee is there that those "worn-out masses of soldiers," who were deceived by the false appeals of German agents, and thus became "the strength of Bolshevism," would not again be misled, and make common cause with the enemy under the impression that their rights were being menaced? M. KERENSKY does not appear to have brought with him any mandate from the Russian people. It may be that in the near future the situation will become more clearly defined. From the mass of conflicting stories that reach us the fact seems to emerge that the Bolshevik regime is weakening, but that will not prove of much assistance to the Allies if the newspaper report be true that the Grand Duke Nicholas has been proclaimed Emperor by General KORNILOFF and General KALENIN, who have occupied Moscow and overthrown the Bolsheviks with the aid of German troops.

ARMED ROBBERY AT WANCHAI.

ROBBERS STEAL \$4,000 FROM A MONEY-CHANGER'S SHOP.

It is reported that on Sunday night at about 1 o'clock four men, armed with revolvers and knives, broke into a money-changer's establishment in Queen's Road East, and, after threatening the proprietor and his clerk, ransacked the place and made off with \$4,000. So far no arrests have been made.

A BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

WORTH OVER \$2,120.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, a young Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with being in unlawful possession of 100 taels of prepared opium and 20 lbs of loose opium, valued at \$2,120.

Inspector Wicken stated that defendant was arrested while travelling along the Praya in a Fichs. His box was searched and the opium was found tied up in a parcel.

Defendant said the opium belonged to another man.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sentenced defendant to five months' hard labour, and ordered the confiscation of the opium.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A
BRITISH NAVAL MAN.
MANAGER OF ROYAL NAVAL
CANTEN STABBED TO DEATH
IN HIS BEDROOM.

Quite a sensation was created in Hongkong, early yesterday morning, when the news was circulated that a European had been stabbed to death by some person or persons unknown. On enquiry it was ascertained that the unfortunate victim of the foul deed was Petty Officer Adams, manager of the Royal Naval Canteen.

Several conflicting rumours were current as to how the brutal murder was committed. Our representative, however, gleaned the following information from an authentic source. It appears that the deceased, who was about 42 years of age, retired to rest in his quarters, which are on the first floor of the Canteen building, at about 1 a.m. There were sleeping in the building at the time Mr. J. H. Spillbury of the R.M.L.I., and several house boys. At about 4 a.m. Mr. Spillbury was awakened by hearing cries of "Murder, murder. Help. Come quickly. My God, I'm done for." He rushed out of the building, thinking that the sounds proceeded from the street. There was, however, not a soul to be seen outside, except two Sanitary Board coolies. He then ran up to the first floor, and entering Mr. Adams' room, saw the unfortunate man staggering towards the telephone. Mr. Adams was quite conscious at the time, and stated that some men had stabbed him.

Mr. Spillbury telephoned at once to H.M.S. Tamar and also to the Police. Pending the arrival of the ambulance, Mr. Spillbury examined the wounded man and found that the left side of his abdomen had been ripped open. His clothes and the sheets on the bed were saturated with blood, while blood was flowing profusely from the gaping wound. Mr. Spillbury dressed the wound to the best of his ability, gave Adams some water, and, later, when the ambulance arrived, took him to the Naval Hospital. Adams survived about three hours, expiring at 7.30 a.m. He was able to make a statement to the Police, in the course of which he exclaimed: "Thank God, the money is all right."

According to the statement made by the deceased it would seem that three men, who were masked, entered his room through the window. One man crept up to him and held something over his nose—apparently attempting to chloroform him. It is also possible that there was a struggle, during which the wound was inflicted. No sooner did the murderers see their victim staggering towards the telephone than they decamped. It is not known how they effected their escape.

A rumour was current to the effect that the men left a knife behind, but the Police, when questioned on the subject, were reticent. Nothing is missing from the Canteen, and it is suggested that the motive for the crime was a desire for revenge on the part of some discharged servants. The murderer, probably aware that the place would be deserted owing to the fact that all available men were compelled to remain on board their ships owing to the typhoon signals being hoisted, thought it a favourable opportunity to carry out their brutal design.

Petty Officer Adams had been stationed in Hongkong for nearly five years, and had been manager of the Canteen for over two years. He was well-known in local sporting circles, and was very popular with the men of the Services, who patronised the Canteen. It is a pathetic fact that he was expecting to retire in a few months' time on a well-earned pension. He had also received his second, male's certificate, having passed that examination three months ago, and intended to join the merchant service.

Owing to the death of Petty Officer Adams, the fortnightly whist-drive arranged for to-night by the B. N. Quadrille Club is cancelled.

THE FUNERAL.

Despite the heavy rain, there was quite a large gathering of sympathising friends present at the funeral of the late Petty Officer Adams, which took place, at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, at Happy Valley. The coffin, which was covered with a profusion of floral tributes, was borne on a gun-carriage, drawn by deceased's comrades. Immediately preceding it marched the firing-party composed of men of H.M.'s ships under Command of Lieut. Leese, R.N.R. The Rev. F. Hastings, Naval Chaplain, conducted the service at the graveside, and at the conclusion three volleys were fired over the grave and the "Last Post" was sounded.

Amongst those present were Commodore Gurney and Commander Gibson. The following were amongst those who sent wreaths:—H.M.'s ships, in Harbour: Dockyard Police Mess; Committee, Royal Naval Canteen; R.N. Yard Police; R.N. Quadrille Club; Dockyard Recreation Club; the Naval Yard; Royal Marines; Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.); Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Baker; Mr. J. C. Widen, and Mr. J. Spillbury.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

PEKING, July 1st.

It is reported that General Lung Chi-kwong has drawn the full amount of money which the Premier promised for military expenditure. Lung, it is said, will proceed to "Nam Hung" and Kiangsi."

The Tsuchun of Kwei-chow has requested the Peking Government to cancel the order for attacking Kwangtung.

Numerous Northern M.P.s. are proceeding to Canton.

[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

AMSTERDAM, June 29th.

The *Vossische Zeitung* announces that the Constitutional Democratic leader, M. Milukoff, and the former Foreign Minister and the Octobrist leader, M. Gutchekoff, have arrived at Harbin and placed themselves at the head of a counter-revolutionary movement.

JAPANESE SEEK IRON MINES IN YANGTSE AREA.

LONDON, July 1st.

In the House of Commons, replying to a series of questions by Sir Charles Hobhouse, the Foreign Under-Secretary said the Government are aware of the negotiations proceeding for the acquisition by a Japanese syndicate of the Fenghuangshan Iron Mines, but have received no official information that the negotiations are concluded. The mines are situated in the Yangtse River area, which His Majesty's Government has always regarded as their special sphere of interest in China in the sense that British subjects possess a prior claim to favourable consideration by the Chinese Authorities of any applications they may make for industrial concessions in that region, but they think that neither British nor any other foreign claims to spheres of interest in China should be pressed inconsistently with the principle of the open door. Neither the British Ambassador nor the Foreign Office has been consulted in the matter.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, July 1st.

It is reported that Shum Chun-huen will come to Canton on the condition that he is appointed Chairman of the Controllers to the Confederation Government. He will recruit one division of troops, which will be totally under his command in order to strengthen the Government.

A message from Shanghai states that Shum has left the Northern port and is expected in Canton within the next two days. According to accounts here, however, the Canton authorities do not agree to his conditions.

BANDITS.

The bandit-leader, Tsui Tung-hoi, who was once with Lung's army, but deserted soon after he had obtained a quantity of arms, is creating disturbances in the Yeung-tsun district. His men have ransacked all the houses in the No. 3 Section of the district, and carried away a large amount of booty.

SWATOW REPORTS.

Commander Chan Kwong-ming has reported that the Canton forces have gained victories on the Wong-kong front.

The situation in Swatow is quiet.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce and de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their report, dated June 22nd, state:—

The improvement we mentioned in our last report has not increased because Japan has ceased purchases. Nevertheless, our rates are maintained on account of the exchange.

Rangoon prices are more favourable. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to 11th of June, 1918, is 680,693 tons against 584,042 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2, sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$4.08 per picul, l.o.b. Saigon for July-August shipment.

The Director of the Royal Observatory states that the typhoon probably entered the coast to the south of Swatow on Sunday evening and is now filling up to the N.E. of Hongkong. The typhoon signal was lowered at 9.30 yesterday morning.

THE WAR.

ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS.

AUSTRIA'S LOSSES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S REMARKABLE ADMISSIONS.

NAVAL ACTION OFF BELGIAN COAST.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

INCREASED BRITISH GAINS.

LONDON, June 29th.
12.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured over 400 prisoners in Friday's successful operation eastward of Nieppe Forest. These do not include those captured westward of Morris.

Two field-guns and a number of machine-guns and trench-mortars were captured.

There was active hostile artillery firing opposite Vaire Wood, southward of the Somme, and westward of Feuchy. There was also increased reciprocal artillery firing in the Nieppe Forest sector.

NEW POSITIONS ATTACKED.

LONDON, June 30th.
12.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed, after sharp fighting, an attack on a British post in the neighbourhood of Morris.

We captured a few prisoners in night patrol at different parts of the front.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing against our new positions eastward of Nieppe Forest, also in the Albert sector, northward of the Scarpe and near Festubert.

AERIAL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, June 29th.
7.05 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The changeable weather lately has confined air combat to short periods, of which our airmen made the most, as was witnessed in yesterday's fighting, when in 40 encounters 15 enemy machines were destroyed, with the loss of only three of ours.

The German preparations for further offensives proceed with unaccountable leisureliness. The enemy evidently does not anticipate an outbreak of initiative on our part, but some offensive move on our part should be kept in mind as a possible event.

ONLY ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, June 29th.
10.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was only the usual reciprocal artillery firing.

INCREASED AIR FIGHTING.

LONDON, June 29th.

There was much air-fighting yesterday. Enemy machines showed considerable activity.

We shot down 17 and drove down six uncontrollable. Three of ours are missing.

Our airmen and balloons co-operated with the artillery, engaging batteries and dumps, with good destructive effect, causing a great number of explosions and fires.

We dropped 22 tons of bombs in the daytime and 14½ tons at night-time on various targets.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 29th.
10.30 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Three British assaults, against Morris broke down.

The enemy penetrated Vicux Berquin, but was thrown back by our counter-attack.

GERMANY'S NEXT "HAMMER BLOW."

AMSTERDAM, June 29th.

General Liebert writes in the *Taegliche Rundschau*:—"It will not be long before another blow of the German hammer falls, and the Entente will again be surprised when once more it falls precisely where they do not now expect it." He also says that we must familiarise ourselves with the painful thought that our Allies are unable to carry through their assault across the Piave which so boldly and dashing began.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, June 29th.
6.15 p.m.

A well-informed source confirms this morning's Amsterdam message regarding the impending German offensive; probably in a northern sector. Subsidiary attacks elsewhere are likely.

The Italians are not likely to launch any further great counter-attacks, as their difficulties would be very great. It will be long before the Austrian army has recovered sufficiently to resume the offensive.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENGLISH TROOPS CAPTURE THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 28th.
10.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—English troops carried out a successful minor operation on a three-and-a-half miles' front eastward of Nieppe Forest.

We advanced our line to an average depth of nearly a mile and captured over 300 prisoners and 22 machine-guns. All our objectives were gained, including the hamlets Lepinette, Verterue and La Beeue.

We surprised the enemy. Our casualties were light.

The Australians attacked and captured posts westward of Morris, taking 43 prisoners and six machine-guns.

ENEMY RAID REPULSED.

LONDON, June 28th.
1.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—An attempted raid on a British post in the neighbourhood of Moyenville, southward of Arras, was repulsed, with loss.

We captured a few prisoners in a successful daylight raid near Mericourt without suffering casualties.

There was active artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Rossignol Wood and south-eastward of Gommecourt, where our patrols inflicted casualties.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Our aeroplanes did a full day's work on June 27th. There was some increase in hostile activity and more air-fighting. We destroyed 20 aeroplanes and drove down nine out of control.

Fourteen British machines are missing. We vigorously bombed behind the lines, dropping 21 tons of bombs on railway junctions and other targets.

BATTLE OF TANKS PREDICTED.

PARIS, June 29th.

Correspondents on the British front, commenting upon the increase in the number and variety of Tanks, predict that soon we shall see a pitched battle of tanks.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH ATTACK FORTIFIED POSITIONS.

PARIS, June 29th.

A communiqué states:—South of the Aisne we attacked this morning from south of Ambleny to east of Montgobert, with the object of driving the enemy from fortified positions.

We penetrated enemy organisations on a front of seven kilometres and carried trenches above Laverside and the heights north-west of Cutry, carrying our line to the western outskirts of St. Pierre Aigle and to the crest south of that place.

The advance attained a maximum depth of two kilometres.

One thousand and sixty prisoners have so far been counted.

During June 26th and 27th 20 German aeroplanes and four balloons were brought down.

Fifty-eight tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes in regions on the Somme and the Aisne and on cantonments and bivouacs at Rozieres-et-Santerre, Fismes, and Guignicourt, railway stations at Soissons and Ferent-Ardenois. Two ammunition dumps were blown up and several fires were observed.

THE SCENE OF LATEST ADVANCE.

LONDON, June 29th.
4.50 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—The advance made by the French this morning was between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets forest and along the valley separating the Montigny and Domniers plateaux.

The attack was made on a front of 4½ miles, the objective being the capture of a number of points which might be useful to the enemy in every fresh offensive, but chiefly at Fosse-en-Bas, in the valley 2½ miles south of the Aisne and Cutry. Two miles farther south below the crest on the Eastern wall of the valley, the infantry advanced at five o'clock in the morning and attained most of the objectives in 1½ hours, including Hill 162, which is 500 feet high and overlooking St. Pierre Aigle and Domniers.

The German artillery are dominated by our guns.

OBJECT OF ATTACK.

PARIS, June 29th.

A semi-official report states:—The successful French attack, cabled earlier, enables a strengthening of the defence against a hostile attempt to surround the forest of Villers-Cotterets towards Compiègne from the north.

By pushing back the enemy line one kilometre east of Nieppe Forest the British advance, cabled yesterday, will have an important result in preventing any attempted German infiltration.

NEW FRONT MAINTAINED.

PARIS, June 29th.

A communiqué states:—The Germans twice attempted to drive us from the positions we captured yesterday.

A counter-attack by several battalions between Fosse-en-Bas and Ravinde-Cutry was repulsed, and our new front was maintained in its entirety. South-west of Rheims lively fighting occurred.

In the Montagne-de-Bigny sector the Italians drove back detachments which obtained a footing in the advanced elements.

AMERICAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 29th.

An American official report states:—We again improved our positions southward of Torcy.

Our prisoners from the operation on June 25th are now 309.

CZECHO-SLOVAK TROOPS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 30th.

In presenting colours to the Czecho-Slovak troops in France, President Poincaré said he hoped they would soon be reinforced by the heroic Czech legions which had cut their way through Siberia from Ukraine.

FURTHER ADVANCE.

PARIS, June 30th.

A communiqué states:—In raids, notably west of Hangard and south of Antreches, we brought back prisoners. South of the Ourcq, in a local operation, we captured last evening the crest between Mosloy and Paisy-en-Valois, thus advancing 800 metres on a front of three kilometres. We captured 275 prisoners, including three officers.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 29th.
10.30 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed the French near Ambleny, but they gained ground beyond Cutry.

Our counter-attack, threw them back on to the heights on both sides of Cutry.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH SLIGHTLY ADVANCE LINE.

PARIS, June 28th.

A communiqué states:—North-west of Montdidier we slightly advanced at Senecat Wood, capturing 30 prisoners.

Between the Marne and the Ourcq a local operation south of Dammard enabled us to capture 22.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AERIAL ATTACKS THIONVILLE THE OBJECTIVE.

LONDON, June 29th.

The Air Ministry announces:—Aeroplanes yesterday afternoon dropped three tons of bombs on railway workshops, stations and sidings at Thionville. Observation was difficult, but direct hits were observed on the works and railway line.

Hostile aeroplanes attacked our formations and severe fighting ensued, in which three hostile aeroplanes were shot down and another was driven down. Two of ours did not return, one being forced to land owing to engine trouble.

We successfully attacked an aerodrome at Bolchen on the night of June 27th, bombs being released from a low altitude and machine-guns fired on the hangars.

All returned. The enemy bombed one of our aerodromes, but there was no material damage.

ATTACK ON MANNHEIM.

LONDON, June 30th.

The Air Ministry announces:—An enemy aerodrome at Fresenty was attacked on the evening of June 28th. Bursts were observed owing to bad visibility. We very successfully attacked the Badische Aniline Soda-Fabrik at Mannheim yesterday, despite the unfavourable weather. We dropped many heavy bombs. Six bursts were observed on the factory.

Five hostile machines attacked our formation over the objective, and we drove down three, two of which were out of control. All our machines returned.

THE DEFENCES OF PARIS.

PARIS, June 29th.

The newspapers, criticising the anti-aircraft defences of the capital, point out that even the most intense barrage rarely brings down the enemies, who descend low after penetrating it.

Numerous suggestions are made to improve the defences, including the mounting of machine-guns on monuments, creating a luminous zone, and separate zones for guns and aeroplanes. A heavier reprisal against Frankfurt, Coblenz and Cologne is also demanded.

EARLIER CABLES.

RAID ON PARIS.

PARIS, June 28th.

An official report states:—Groups of enemy aeroplanes attacked Paris at 10.40 last night.

Bombs were dropped. "All clear" was signalled at midnight.

LATER.

There were many casualties in the air raid on June 27th, due to large numbers of people remaining in the streets, thus becoming victims to bombs and shrapnel.

The material damage was fairly considerable.

The enemy came in relays from different directions.

CASUALTIES.

LATER.

The casualties in last night's air raid are:—Eleven killed and 14 injured.

RAID REPEATED.

PARIS, June 29th.

An official report states:—There was an air raid at 11.30 last night. Bombs were dropped, but there were no casualties. "All Clear" was signalled at 12.30 a.m.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHORT NAVAL ACTION.

LONDON, June 29th.

The Admiralty announce:—Four British destroyers, patrolling off the Belgian Coast on the evening of June 27th, sighted eight enemy torpedo-boats.

The British destroyers full-speeded on an easterly course, engaging the enemy—long-range, the action lasting fifteen minutes.

Three more torpedo-boats joined the enemy, upon which the British fell back upon their supports.

The enemy did not follow; and the action was broken off.

The British vessels were not damaged.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN SEAPLANES BOMB DURAZZO.

LONDON, June 29th.
1.00 p.m.

An Italian communiqué states:—Seaplanes bombed the quays and hangars at Durazzo, with good results, on June 28th and 27th.

All our machines returned undamaged. We drove down an enemy aeroplane which was returning after attacking our torpedo-boats.

AUSTRIAN FAILURE DUE TO TREACHERY.

AMSTERDAM, June 29th.

The *Kölnische Volks Zeitung* suggests that, besides bad weather, treachery was responsible for the Austrian failure on the Piave. The paper quotes the official Vienna *Reichspost* for the statement that the German gassing methods are a failure.

ITALIAN KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

ROME, June 29th.

King Emmanuel, in an Army Order, congratulates the troops on their brilliant victory on the Piave, which is a shining augury of final triumph.

AUSTRIA'S LOSSES.

LONDON, June 30th.

An official Vienna telegram seeks to minimise the Austrian losses in the recent offensive, which the Hungarian Premier Weckerle is reported to have declared in the Lower House to be 100,000. The telegram explains Premier Weckerle's figures were due to a telephonic error. The losses were less than those of the tenth and eleventh of the Isonzo battles, which amounted to between 200,000 and 300,000. Moreover, the losses covered the whole period from June 15th to June 26th, and included the sick.

CRITICISM OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 30th.

The Hungarian Minister of Defence, replying in the Lower House to a criticism of the operations in Italy, said that nobody could have foretold the storms would have been so tremendous and that the river would swell, so that the retreat was ordered according to plan.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.

General March announces that the first contingent of American troops has arrived in Italy.

Reviewing the entire battle-front General March says the situation is extremely favourable for the Allies.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIAN HARVEST COMPLETE FAILURE.

AMSTERDAM, June 30th.

In the Reichstag, the Progressive Deputy Herr Gothein stated that the Rumanian harvest will be a complete failure owing to the war and the bad weather.

U.S. PROTESTS MEXICAN DECREE.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.

The State Department has published a solemn protest which has been sent to Carranza against the Mexican decree of February 19th, establishing a tax upon oil lands. Publication was only decided upon when it was learned that the Mexican newspapers, after printing President Wilson's speech, almost immediately published the text of the United States oil protest, with comments declaring it to be inconsistent with the President's speech.

The State Department says it is usual for friendly Governments to ask permission before publishing such documents, and it declares the Mexican tax practically amounts to confiscation, in which the United States cannot acquiesce.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

LONDON, June 30th.

Three thousand women workers marched to Buckingham Palace to present an address of homage to Their Majesties the King and Queen as a women's present on the occasion of their silver wedding.

His Majesty the King replied, paying a warm tribute to women's services in the war, adding, "I trust your procession to-day will bring home to those who do not yet realise it that the country needs their help."

FOURTH OF JULY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 30th.

A Paris Ministerial Conference has decided to hold a review on July 4th in which American and Allied troops will participate.

FAMINE IN NORTHERN PALESTINE.

AMSTERDAM, June 30th.

The Jewish Correspondence Bureau publishes a letter graphically describing the terrible famine in northern Palestine. It says that owing to the Turkish requisitioning the prices of foodstuffs are extortionate. All the shops are closed and many people die of hunger in the streets. The people eat grass growing on the graves. Hundreds of orphans are wandering naked and famished.

GERMANY'S POTATO RATION.

AMSTERDAM, June 30th.

Berlin officially announces that the potato ration is reduced from seven to three pounds weekly. Four hundred grammes of cereals are substituted.

FEDERAL DEVOLUTION.

REPORT OF DEPUTATION'S PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, June 30th.

The Press Bureau publishes the report of the proceedings of the deputation of all parties, except the Irish, which urged the case of federal devolution to Mr. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by Mr. Barnes, General Smuts, Mr. A. Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, Dr. Addison, Mr. W. Hayes, Fisher and Mr. Shortt. Lord Brunsen, Lord Selbourne, Sir Wm. Robertson and Mr. W. B. E. D. among the spokesmen of the deputation. Mr. Adamson, while in favour of devolution, said the labour party will not acquiesce in an attempt to establish a federal form of Government being made an excuse for hanging up Home Rule for Ireland. He believed that unless the Irish difficulty were settled quickly it would be necessary either to resign to Ireland or in the near future to bring other forces to the settlement than two sections of the British people.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said he always had been a strong federalist. He realized the impossibility of Parliament dealing adequately with post-war problems if it was simultaneously taxed with local affairs, but it was impossible to carry such a measure during the war without something like general assent. There was no doubt about the opinion of Scotland and Wales, but the opinion of England was not so clear, and that really mattered. It was really a question for the English constituencies. Other special difficulties included the question of Ulster, upon which the deputation's view was not clear. He would not like to predict how far devolution would help to solve the Irish question. The national conscience must be eased. Both Unionists and Home Rulers had an uneasy feeling that the best was being done for the country, but if the scheme proposed giving equal treatment to Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales you can say to Irishmen, "We are giving you exactly what we are taking ourselves. What is good enough for us ought to be good enough for you." That would satisfy the Dominions, who are convinced we are treating Ireland clumsily and tactlessly by not giving her that freedom which is her due. That, certainly, is the feeling in America. He had received letters, even during the last few days, from prominent pro-English Americans, who were most unhappy that the Irish question remained unsolved. Therefore, he was glad they were promoting a solution which would ultimately give some satisfaction as being fair, just and businesslike.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S ADMISSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, June 30th.

The Hungarian Premier, in a remarkable speech in the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament, said:—"In the retreat from the Piave 12,000 prisoners fell into Italian hands. Such a number is the loss we suffered in dead, wounded and sick. In the tenth and eleventh Italian offensives we lost between 80,000 to 100,000 men. Now, however, our losses similarly were about 100,000. Regarding the rumours that Hungarian troops were again called upon in excessively large numbers so that the losses would only fall upon them, I would point out that 33 Hungarian and 27 Austrian regiments participated in the entire offensive and retreat. That is, 47 per cent. Hungarians and 53 per cent. Austrians. In the advance and retreat the Italians lost 150,000 men, thus far surpassing ours. Rumours were circulated that our losses were caused by lack of ammunition, but our army was never so well provided with ammunition as in the middle of June. Three bridges across the Piave, unfortunately, were carried away, whereby insurmountable difficulties arose in transporting ammunition and provisions. The retreat was carried out according to plan, and in such an orderly and unobserved manner that the Italians did not observe it, but still continued their attacks. Despite these regrettable events, it is estimated we inflicted important losses upon the Italians, and prevented them from sending a considerable part of their troops to the Western Front, which, in the interest common to carrying on the war, is without doubt the objective which it is also our duty to attain and attain."

(Continued on Page 6.)

BLUFFING THE WHOLE WORLD. DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

[BY ERNEST LIONEL PYKE.]

WHAT THEY THINK OF US.

Our "Contemptible little Army," which afforded the Kaiser so much amusement in 1914, has now become, according to the official North German Gazette, Germany's "toughest and most obstinate foe."

That, broadly speaking, is the change of opinion that has taken place throughout Germany in regard to Great Britain during the long period of the war.

There was a time, some 25 or 30 years ago, when great business men in London, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Glasgow, and elsewhere were so short-sighted as to harbour hordes of young German clerks, who were welcomed because they gave their services free. These clerks were business spies. Every German is of a spying nature. Germans spy on each other continually.

England is overrun with German spies to-day, everyone of whom should be interned.

Almost the first person to whom I spoke on arriving in London three weeks ago was an unintended German, who was as surprised to see me as I was to meet him.

The young German clerks to whom I have alluded returned to Germany loaded with our secrets and with tales of what the Americans call "easy money," stories of a nation given up to week-ends, of the playing of games—foolish games, the Germans think them—of the absence of drilling, of huge wages, fortunes, easily made, fat businesses decaying in the hands of the second and third generation, and so on.

At that time Germany was in the first flush of the enormous prosperity which followed her victory over France. She was ceasing to be the poor relation of Europe. Saxony, the German Lancashire, and the provinces of Sillesia, Rhineland, and Westphalia were developing at a speedy rate. The British invention of aniline dyes had been pushed to the utmost by the Germans. American electrical inventions were also equally exploited.

THE BIRTH OF HATE.

The envy which Germans have always regarded England developed into scientific inculcated hate, which was camouflaged by visits and return visits of mayors, burgomasters, scientists, literary men, motorists, and other groups of representative persons who were sent here to throw dust in the eyes of what a German described to me as "the most easily flattered English."

The difference between the treatment of women in Germany and in England was one of the original causes of German dislike and contempt for us. In Germany a woman is simply a housewife (*Hausfrau*), and that she should intervene in public life is regarded as proof of decadence on the part of the nation.

The English became the special study of a great many Germans. In the summer they and their red Baedeker guide-books could have been seen in hundreds in England, Scotland, Wales, and, curiously enough, very largely in Ireland. At every point they communed with a suave German hotel waiter in touch with the local German Consul.

It became an obsession with the Germans that Great Britain was a fat, overripe plum, and that the German Michael had only to give the tree one good shake and the fruit would be his. That is how things were up to 1914, when, according to the universal belief of the German mob, "Mr. Gray (Viscount Grey of Fallodon) amazed Germany by bringing about a world war in order to destroy Britain's greatest trade competitor."

Unfortunately for me I was in Germany at the moment when Great Britain declared that she would not stand idly by and see France and little Belgium trampled upon. I saw German hate in its most virulent, explosive form. So far as I am personally concerned I make no complaint, as it was the fortune of war I have travelled all over the world and knocked up against Germans everywhere, and expecting nothing good from them. I was not, therefore, surprised at receiving nothing.

Among the things never to be forgotten was the treatment of British invalids in the watering places of Germany and Austria. Especially vile was the treatment of the heart patients at Naumburg, the Kaiser's brother, whose special role it has been to fool the English and Americans. Marienbad and Carlsbad behaved atrociously.

Meanwhile Germans, many of them of military age, were allowed to leave England quite peaceably—a foolish proceeding which has cost untold suffering to our prisoners in Germany who could have been exchanged if we had had enough German pawns in our hands at home.

Within a few months of the outbreak of the war the soldiers in Germany began to talk about the fighting qualities of the British, and there came the first change in public opinion that I noticed. If you know the Germans they are really most transparent people. The change in the opinion held of our military prowess took the form of belittling the idea of raising a large British Army. "The Contemptible little Army" had been crushed, but the Contemptibles had killed very large numbers of Germans. Thank goodness that danger was ended, they said, adding that "The new Army would be merely a mob."

I remember the photographs in the German newspapers of our boys drilling in the parks without uniforms—sometimes without rifles. These photographs misled about our capacity to organize, for the Germans can easily be made to think what they want to think.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BELGIUM AND IRELAND APPEAL TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

In a protest addressed to Cardinal Logue against the attitude adopted by the Irish Roman Catholic Hierarchy in regard to Conscription, the President, Committee, and Secretaries of the Ligan Belgo-Britannique say:—

"It is solely as Belgians—betrayed by a lawless and dishonourable enemy—that we crave a patient hearing from your Eminence and from the Catholic Bishop of Ireland. His Eminence Cardinal Mercier has already been compelled to protest in Rome against the attitude of the Holy See, the representative of moral law, towards the violation of Belgian neutrality. Our souls were profoundly troubled at the silence of the Vatican at the time when our country constantly expected a ringing appeal from the Holy Father to the General Conference, proclaiming a new Crusade in defence of the right. Even the Government of Belgium, although it contains a large Catholic majority, did not hesitate to instruct its accredited Minister at the Vatican to lodge his respectful protest against an attitude which was evidently hostile to Belgian interests, and one which has been severely criticised in the authorized organs of the Catholic Press. Moved, therefore, by the same considerations as prompted Cardinal Mercier and the Belgian Government, we also are impelled to raise an energetic protest against the attitude of the Irish Hierarchy. As Belgians we have a right to count on the support of all the countries forming the United Kingdom; Ireland is among them; her signature stands equally with those of her colleagues at the foot of the Treaty which guarantees our neutrality, a neutrality which was forced upon us, a fact never to be forgotten. This support has been given lavishly by England, Scotland, Wales, the Dominions, and the Colonies of Great Britain. Is it possible that the Irish Hierarchy, whose spiritual mission it is to teach the Irish people a really Christian morality, will urge them to repudiate their pledged word, and betraying their ancient traditions, to tread the pathway of cowardly connivance in a detestable crime? Your Eminence, this attitude of hostility towards the spiritual interests of democracy is the more disturbing in that the point under dispute is purely civil, for your clergy are exempt from the duty of risking the safety of their persons in defence of moral right."

IN TERROR OF "TOMMY."

To cut a long story short—there has been in Germany an increasing fear of the British soldier. He is no longer a mere "sportsman." He no longer shows what they consider to be fear by shaking hands with the Germans when he is taken prisoner. "He is a barbarous fellow," is the Englishman's (including, of course, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and Cape soldiers) "He fights unfairly" was the complaint made. The Germans especially admired him for this, for they frankly admire unfairness. They found that he would fight with his fist, a brick, a pickaxe, or a trench knife.

I venture to say that through the British Tommies, the Canadians, and Australians, John Bull has asserted for himself a place in Germany which he never held before. "Our toughest and most obstinate foe," they say. Their present attitude is that our soldiers are immensely courageous and dogged, our officers unscientific, our equipment perfect.

I have had a special opportunity of discussing the British Army with the relays of military guards at Ruhleben and have seen the scales fall from their eyes.

Admiration for the British soldier has increased the national hate by adding a large element of fear thereto. The individual German is now frightened of the individual Briton. The trench raids which were a form of warfare invented by our side, sent a shiver of fear through the German Army. They were unexpected. They were not according to the German laws of war. Therefore they were grossly unfair. For that reason they are feared though admired.

The German official attitude towards England to-day is one of intense anger and annoyance at our obstinacy—obstinacy in refusing to be galled as the Russians were. This hate is being added to by the "unholy alliance" between Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and M. Clemenceau.

In the days of American neutrality I heard Mr. Wilson described by some Germans as a statesman, by others as a great man of business, who was keeping his country out of the war in order to save the grade of Britain, France, and Germany. He has now begun to be regarded with the intense hatred accorded to "Mr. Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, and Lord Northcliffe, whom the German Government has honoured by specially starting a newspaper for him, the *Anti-Northcliffe Mail*, with which the British prison camps are plentifully deluged.

I suppose we have some real friends in Germany, but they are so few as not to be worth considering. I found one, a brother Mason, whose great kindness I shall never forget. To mention him would bring upon him social ostracism in his own circle and probably a tangible expression of official displeasure.

The early battles against Great Britain were undoubtedly hate battles. Lissur's "Hymn of Hate" was sung as the grey-blue waves of Germans advanced to slaughter. The present battles are also hate battles, but primarily they are great battles intensified by the failure of Roumania and the Ukraine to yield food, as definitely promised to the German people.

The dislike of many Germans for the British is based very largely on jealous grounds. Before the war a distinguished German said to me, "All my friends buy their clothes, hats, boots, linen, and haberdashery in London. We like to look like Englishmen."

I never heard of anyone who wanted to look like a German," I remarked in reply. *Daily Mail*.

(To be continued.)

GERMAN DESERTERS. THOUSANDS HAVE FLED TO HOLLAND.

At Bergen-ann-Zee which, be it known, is a small watering-place in Holland, there is a camp for German deserters, where those who have fled from the armies of the Kaiser and who have been unable to obtain employment, have been corralled by the Dutch. Altogether, counting those who are able to maintain themselves, it is estimated that there are now within the jurisdiction of the Dutch more than 20,000 Germans, cowed in spirit by the merciless discipline of their armies. Henry Suydam, a staff correspondent of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, recently visited the camp, and he writes:—

There is no outward distinction in this camp from any of the various prison-camps scattered around Europe, or, indeed, from the miscellaneous camps in Holland itself, for Holland is dotted with concentration-depots for Belgian refugees, for Dutch unemployed, for British and German interned troops, and for exchanged prisoners.

I went to the deserters' camp at Bergen-ann-Zee on a depressing day, one of those periods of rain and mist that makes these towns on the Dutch coast seem like mere islands in the North Sea. You chug through the Dutch swamps to the north of Alkmaar in a steam-tram, and the screeching of the miniature locomotive is the one sound that breaks the insistent Dutch silence. This is very quaint and charming, like so many things in Holland, up to a point—and that point is the camp. The deserter is a new phenomenon, at least in my own experience in matters of war. I think I must have expected to see a group of minor prophets in a Dutch wilderness. It was, at any rate, a shock to catch sight of men strolling around, behind the barbed wire in ragged civilian clothes or torn uniforms, looking the same as German prisoners behind the British lines in France. Their appearance, however, was a mere item; it was the atmosphere of the camp that counted, an atmosphere such as I have never met anywhere during my three years' contact with so many primitive aspects of the war—an atmosphere that I can compare with only one thing, the curious depression, disintegration, almost—spread abroad in Petrograd by the Russian exiles who came tramping back from Siberia in March, 1917.

The first German that I interviewed was the camp cook, who was a German sailor about thirty years of age, of sturdy physique and quick mentality. He shouted *Achtung!* in regular drill-ground fashion when I entered the kitchen, and the three spoons of his three assistants clattered to the floor. They clicked their wooden clogs together at the heel, and that ineffable, beaming expression of dog-like devotion assumed by a German soldier when addressing a superior, came across their faces. German discipline is taught to stick; its very stiffness becomes automatic like shaking hands or raising one's hat.

Now this cook was a good type of man, by no means a coward, and with an evident desire to express himself. He answered *Ja Wohl!* with fierce enthusiasm, when I asked him whether he was a deserter and he belowed *Ja wohl!* again when I asked whether he had been at the front, but beyond that he was non-committal. When I asked why he had deserted, and what he thought of the German Government, a look of fear came into his eyes, he stuttered and apologized, and wound up by admitting that it was "not safe to discuss these things."

He had been in the galley of the German battleship *Frauenlob* during some of the earlier naval actions. Just before the Jutland engagement he had been sent down to Zebruggen, where he cooked for submarine crews, for whom he cherished great admiration. Their appetites, he said, were monstrous. He had never seen meat eat such quantities with such speed, such devouring eagerness.

One day, being satiated with German war, he walked up the Belgian coast to Knocke, went into hiding for some time, and then, by an elaborate process, crawled under the wire entanglements along the frontier, escaped the sentries, and arrived on Dutch territory.

It is not at all unlikely that he will eventually land in Hoboken, for he says that he should like to see his mother and his sweetheart after the war, but if Germany refuses to grant an amnesty he will go to America.

Outside, a young Bavarian was pacing up and down in the rain. The *Eagle* correspondent approached him and asked suddenly:—

"Do you think the German Government will ever pardon deserters?"

He regarded me in a determined way, as if he had been thinking about just that point. Then he said, as one who states an axiom: "If Germany wins, there will be no pardons."

"Yes, we know that," I said. "But do you think the Germans have a chance to win?"

The man gritted his teeth and said grimly: "That is by no means impossible." Then he went off again, squadding about in the mud, as if the prospect angered him in a personal way, as it well might. But he would say nothing. The German Government, it seems, sends out spies as deserters, and "plants" them in various camps to acquire signs of revolutionary gossip.

These men are disowned by the German Government, of course. They are men without a country, and that, intrinsically, is a very awkward position, in these days when a passport is more precious than a bank-account. There was indeed more than a touch of the *Philip Nolan* legend in one of the smaller barracks, where I found several youths manufacturing trinkets out of odds and ends of wood and tin. The wall was pasted with

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR. EFFECT OF GERMAN EDUCATION.

Speaking at the Royalty Theatre on May 4th, during the performance of "The Prime Minister," Mr. Hall Caine said that in his view the real cause of the war lay deep down in the education of the German people, who had for forty years been taught in their schools and universities that the German race was destined by Providence to inherit the earth; that war was to be their way to this world supremacy; that mercy was weakness, and peace to be despised, until, therefore, they were justified in committing any international crimes that seemed to them to be necessary to the power and expansion of the German Empire. While England ought to maintain her traditional glory as a safe refuge for the exiles of liberty from less-favoured lands, she ought also to protect her own people from a criminal race who had been educated to believe that, though for purposes of livelihood they might have to seek the shelter and protection of our country, they must never cease to be the subjects, and even the slaves, of their own. The damnable doctrines, in defence of crime which had been openly promulgated in Germany by widely-known and highly-placed professors and pastors (some of them, like Harnack, attached to the Imperial Court) were sufficient to show us what tragic lengths we might still have to go to in order to put an end to this war, and all we need to re-establish the peace and safety of the world.

GREAT FAMINE IN PERSIA. TYPHUS EPIDEMIC.

Persia is in the grip of the worst famine in its history, according to advice received by the U.S.A. State Department recently. A cablegram to the department stated that the food shortage was so acute that the people were eating grass, dogs, and cats.

The message came through the American Legation at Teheran, and was forwarded to the American Committee on Armenian and Syrian Relief in New York City from that organization's representative in Persia. The report stated that the conditions were very desperate. The famine is accompanied by typhus. Aid from the United States is asked to relieve the suffering.

Some time ago the State Department received a request from the Persian Government for a loan to aid in fighting the famine, but the department replied that the law did not permit the granting of loans except to Governments which were engaged in the war against Germany, but, in order to meet the situation, the facts were presented to relief societies, which have already done more in philanthropic relief work than the Persian Government had asked by way of a loan.

Photographs cut from German illustrated magazines. The German Emperor was conspicuously absent, but Hindenburg and Ludendorff glared on one side, while Kerynsky and Miliukoff beamed on the other. There were no German flags, no German inscriptions, no drawings, but enough pictures of German troops.

The procedure of the Government in the cases of these Germans is peculiar. The writer says:—

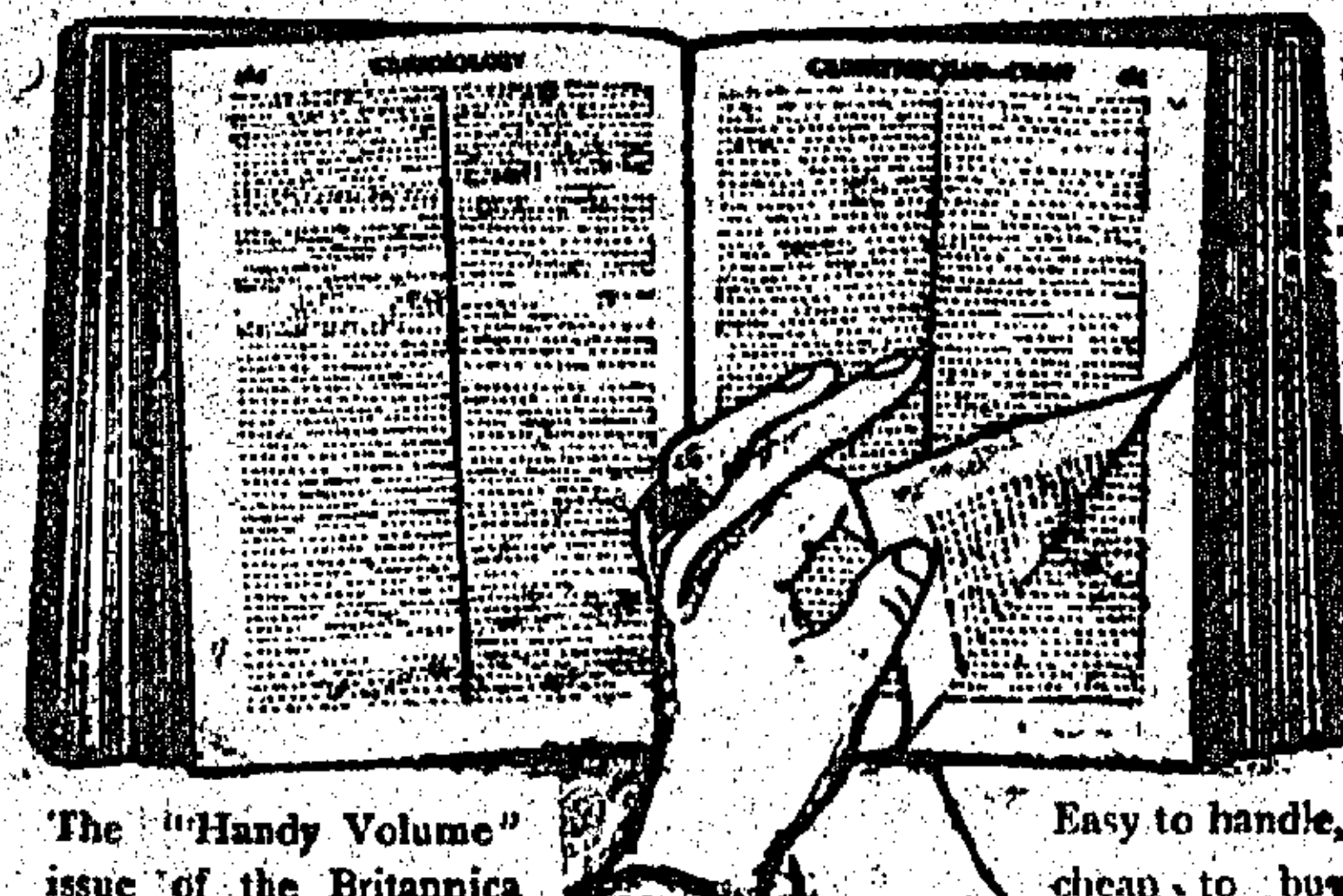
The man who surrenders himself to the Dutch authorities either in or out of uniform, and declares himself a deserter, is required to establish his status, as the presumptive evidence is that he is an actual belligerent. Many armies, both British and German, have been forced to descend on Dutch territory during the war, because of engine trouble, and these men have often put themselves miles from their abandoned airplane and then given themselves up as deserters, for the deserters are allowed to return to their own country, if they so elect, while the ordinary soldier who is compelled for some reason, to trespass on Dutch soil in interest for the duration of the war without choice.

Deserters are of two sorts—men who are in actual military service, and those who wish to avoid it. There is no difference in their treatment, once the Dutch Government undertakes their care. These men have no money, work is scarce, and, in any case, they have no references of good behavior in a previous employment. As such men, without money or work, would naturally be a danger if allowed to roam about Holland as vagrants, they are confined in the camp at Bergen-ann-Zee. Their names are listed at the employment agencies, and thousands of them have thus got work and been released from confinement.

The German Legation in The Hague renounces these Germans, and the Government takes no pay, natural, but they have the prerogative, so far as the Dutch Government is concerned, of returning to Germany at any time, although what punishment would be meted out by the German military authorities is not evident.

With the deserters, in a camp at Bergen-ann-Zee is quartered a whole cosmopolitan rogues, awaiting possible deportation. The camp is, in fact, a sort of penal colony for foreigners in Holland, although the German deserters and the common vagabonds do not mix. I saw Chinese, Roumanians, Russians, Indians, South-Americans, Poles, Hungarians—a dozen nationalities. These men are, however, of no significance in this connection, except in so far as they lower, quite distinctly, the moral tone of the camp.

As evidence of the perfection of the German espionage system, it may be said that none of these deserters has been able to communicate with his relatives in Germany. The brand of outcast has been stamped upon them; letters addressed to them or sent by them are stopped. They may not come into contact with Germans at any point. They have become non-Germans, which is something much worse, in the German mind, than were English or Americans.



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Hoihow and Haiphong ...	...	Tuesday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Weihaivei, Chefoo and Tientsin ...	...	Wednesday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Sandakan ...	...	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	...	Thursday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe ...	...	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Seattle ...	...	Saturday, 6th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Tientsin ...	...	Saturday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	...	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
STRAIT, BANGKOK, CEYLON, BOMBAY, ADEN, GATZ and EUROPE via SOEZ. The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 9th July, at 5 p.m.	...	Wednesday, 10th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	...	Tuesday, 12th, 2.00 P.M.

Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ...	11.00 A.M.	...
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Jueang Uhow ...	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M.	...
Shatanok, Shatin and Sheungzhuai Ardson, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santun, Stanley ...	4.30 P.M.	...
Canton and Samshui ...	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	Except Saturdays 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammel ...	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamohin ...	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Wuchow ...	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS	ON HOLIDAYS
Macao ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton ...	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang ...	9.30 P.M.	30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek K ...	9.30 P.M.	30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kumchuk ...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow ...	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

PRINTING & BINDING

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COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	June 29th
LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/3
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/3
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	3/3
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	3/3
Credite, at 4 months' sight ...	3/4
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ...	3/4
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	44 1/2
Credite, at 4 months' sight ...	46 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	75 1/2
Credite, at 60 days' sight ...	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand ...	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand ...	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand ...	147 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand—Pesos ...	156 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand ...	140
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand ...	149 1/2
ON HATYONG.—	
On demand ...	11 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand ...	11 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand ...	47 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ...	\$ 4.00 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ...	\$46 40
BAN SILVER, per oz ...	48 1/2

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 8th July:—

2 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPOSTS, A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, \$18 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

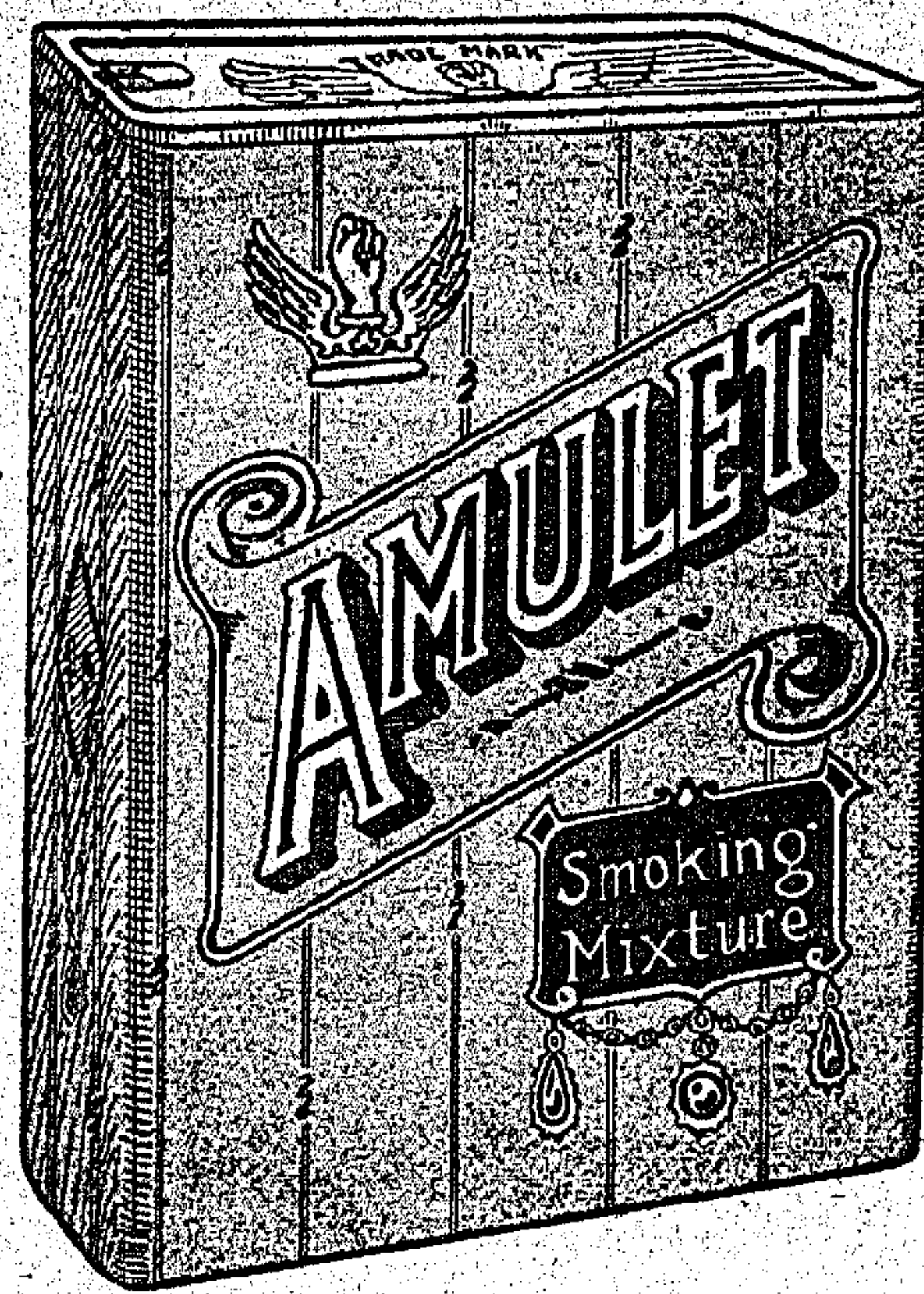
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Our Electrical Repair and Electro-Plating Workshops have been REMOVED from Observation Point to more commodious Premises at 133, Praya East.

Our head office is transferred to King's Buildings, Top Floor, adjoining Messrs. BROSSARD & MOPIN.

The distributing store for retail cash sales remains next door to Powell's—14, Des Vœux Road.

Workshop 354.
Telephone Store 358.
Office 358A.



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11488

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$15,000,000
Sinking ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. DODD, Esq.
O. S. GUBBY, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE
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CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STARR, Esq.

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LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ... 562,500

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

G. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1918.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARRINGTON, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.4

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 20,000,000
Reserve Funds ... " 5,800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama
FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Kaitang, Kailung, Makung, Pichai, Sien, Chiky, Taiow, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiu-chang, Shanghai, Swatow, etc.

OTHERS—Batavia, Borneo, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Siam, etc.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiu-chang, Shanghai, Swatow, etc.

OTHERS—Batavia, Borneo, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Siam, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, 181 North-Western Bank, Paris Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippines Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918.

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16th APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
Beiping, Tientsin, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wanchow, etc.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiu-chang, Shanghai, Swatow, etc.

OTHERS—Batavia, Borneo, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Siam, etc.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiu-chang, Shanghai, Swatow, etc.

OTHERS—Batavia, Borneo, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Siam, etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchanges.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1914.